Interactive Control of Avatars Animated with Human Motion Data

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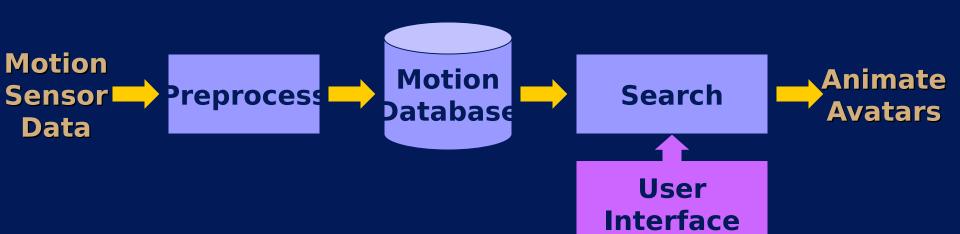
Avatars: Controllable, Responsive Animated Characters

- Realistic behavior
- Non-trivial environment
- Intuitive user interface



Interactive Avatar Control

- How to create a rich set of behaviors ?
- How to direct avatars ?
- How to animate avatar motion ?



Related Work (Probabilistic/Statistical Models)

Statistical models

- Bradley & Stuate 97
- Brand & Hertzmann 00
- Pullen & Bregler 00
- Bowden 00
- Galata, Johnson & Hogg 01
- Li, Wang & Shum 02

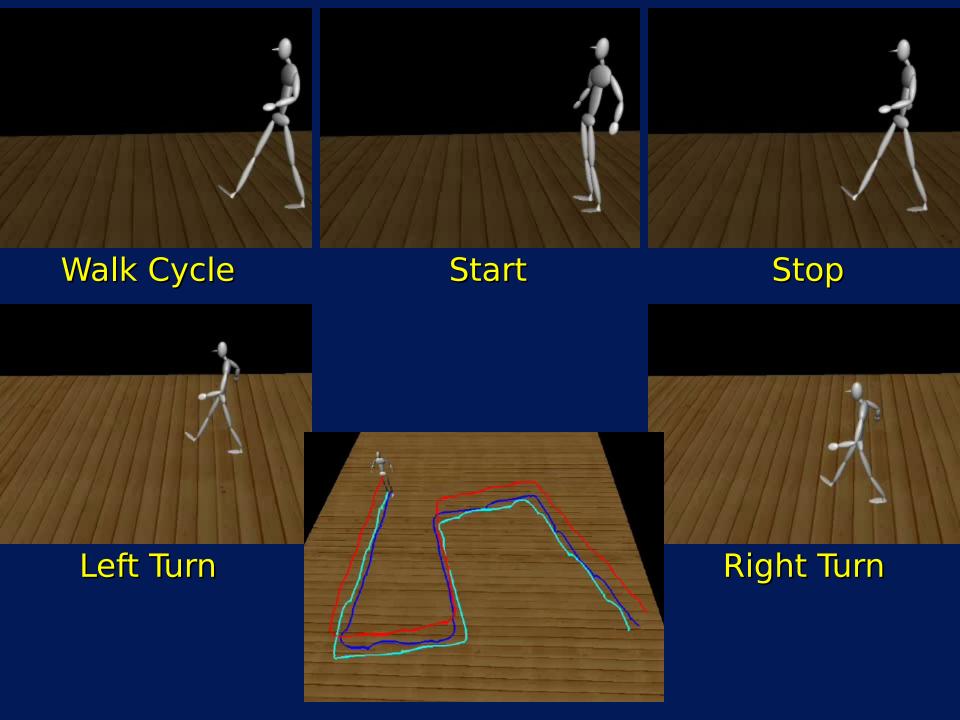
Search and playback original motion data

- Molina-Tanco & Hilton 00
- Pullen & Bregler 02
- Arikan & Forsyth 02
- Kovar, Gleicher & Pighin 02
- This work

Motion Database

In video games

- Many short, carefully planned, labeled motion clips
- Manual processing

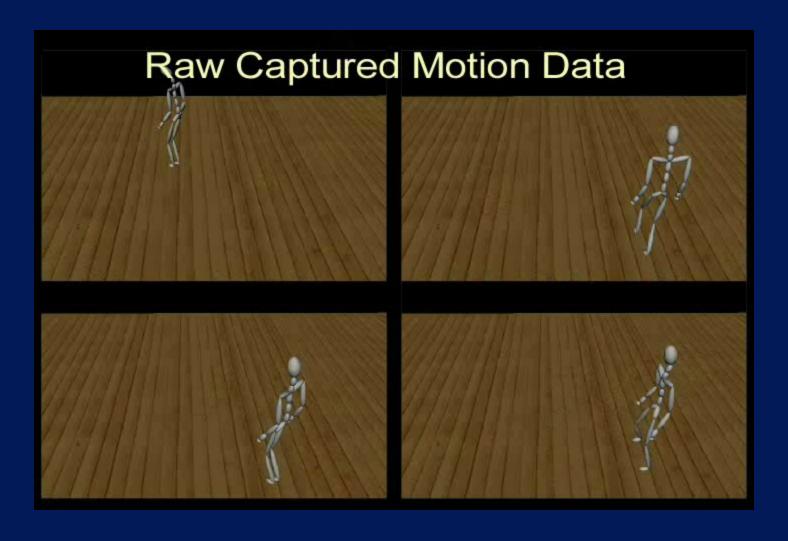


Motion Database

Our approach

- Extended, unlabeled sequences
- Automatic processing

Motion Data Acquisition

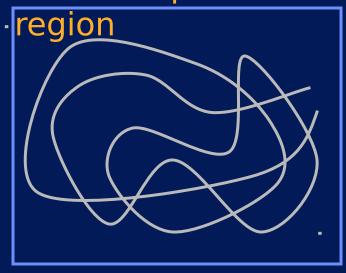


Maze - Sketch Interface

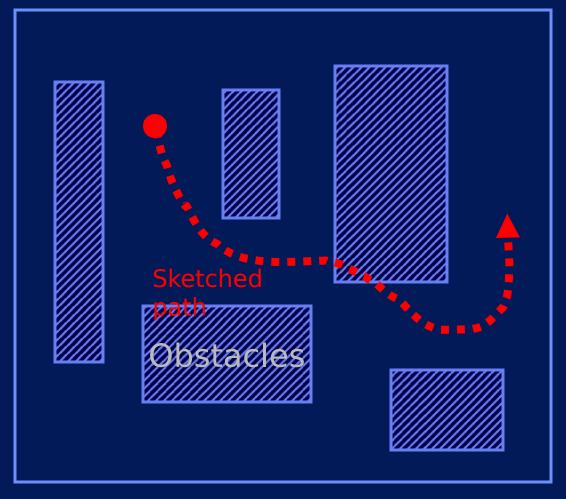


Re-sequence

Motion capture

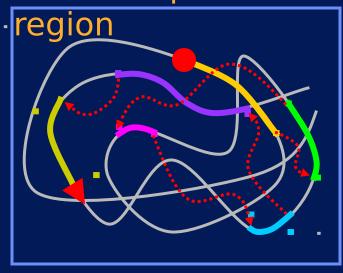


Virtual environment

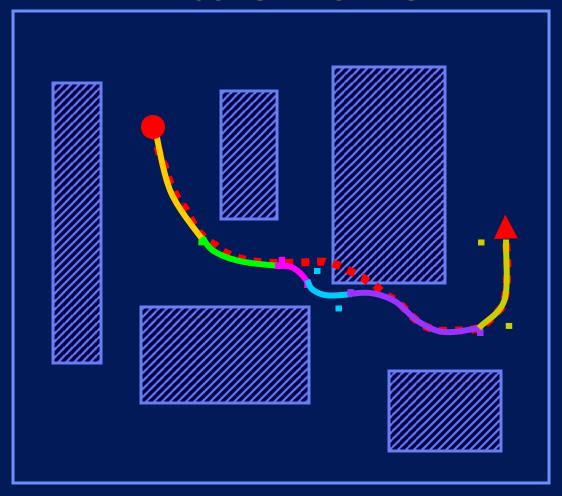


Re-sequence

Motion capture



Virtual environment



Data Acquisition

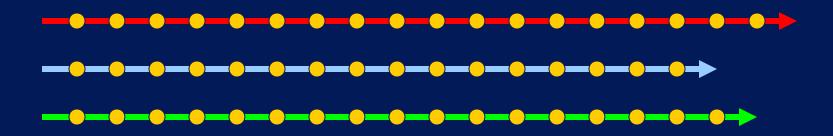
"Poles and Holes" rough terrain



Terrain Navigation



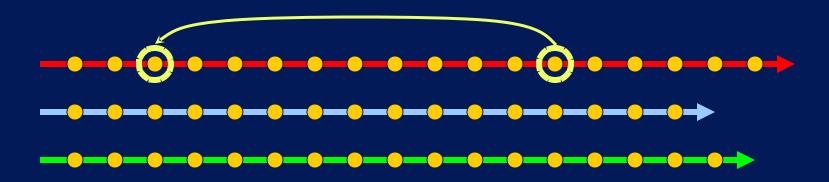
Unstructured Input Data



A number of motion clips

- Each clip contains many frames
- Each frame represents a pose

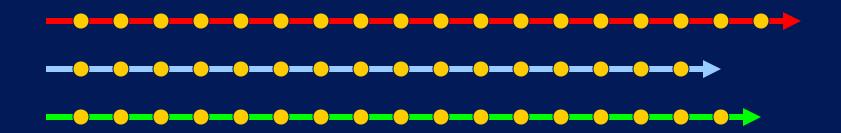
Unstructured Input Data

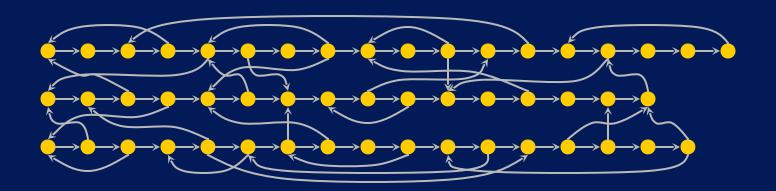


Connecting transition

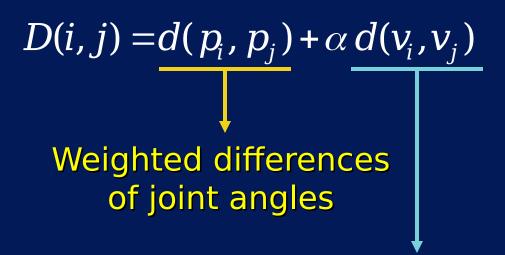
Between similar frames

Graph Construction





Distance between Frames



Weighted differences of joint velocities











Pruning Transitions

Reduce storage space

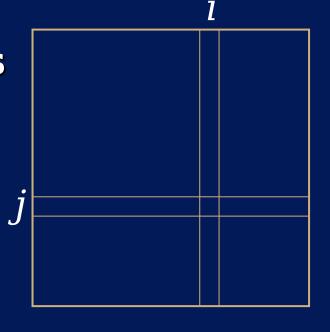
O(n^2) will be prohibitive

Better quality

Pruning "bad" transitions

Efficient search

Sparse graph



Pruning Transition

- Contact state: Avoid transition to dissimilar contact state
- Likelihood: User-specified threshold
- Similarity: Local maxima
- Avoid dead-ends: Strongly connected components

Graph Search

Best-first graph traversal

- Path length is bounded
- Fixed number of frames at each frame

Comparison to global search

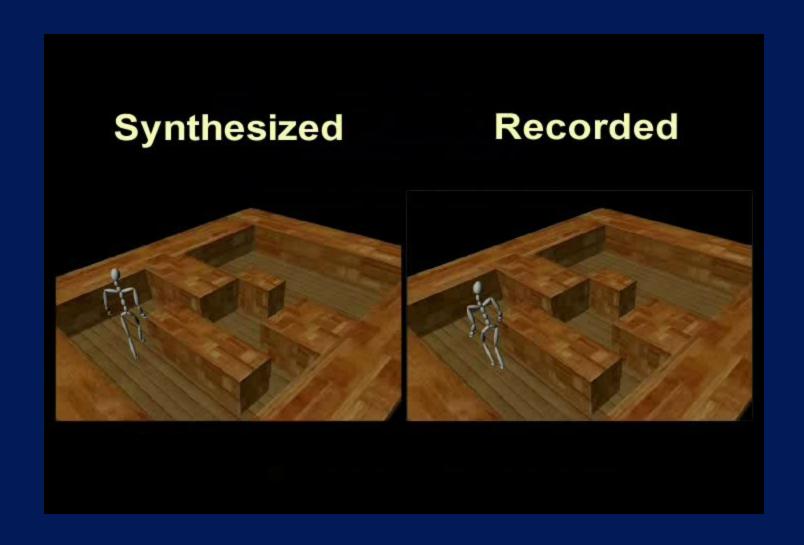
- Intended for interactive control
- Not for accurate global planning

Comparison to Real Motion

Environment with physical obstacles

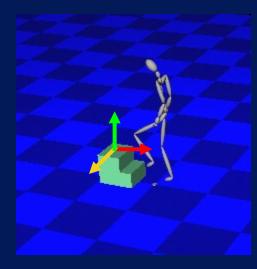


Comparison to Real Motion

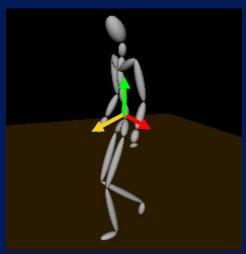


Global vs. Local Coordinates

Global, fixed, object-relative coordinates



Local, moving, body-relative coordinates



User Interface

In maze and terrain environments

Sketch interface was effective





User Interface

In playground

A broader variety of motions are available



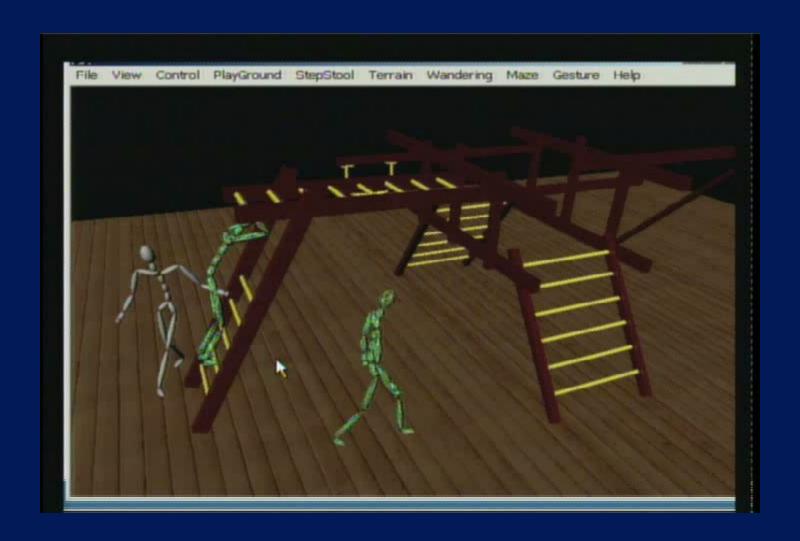
Choice Interface

What is available in database?

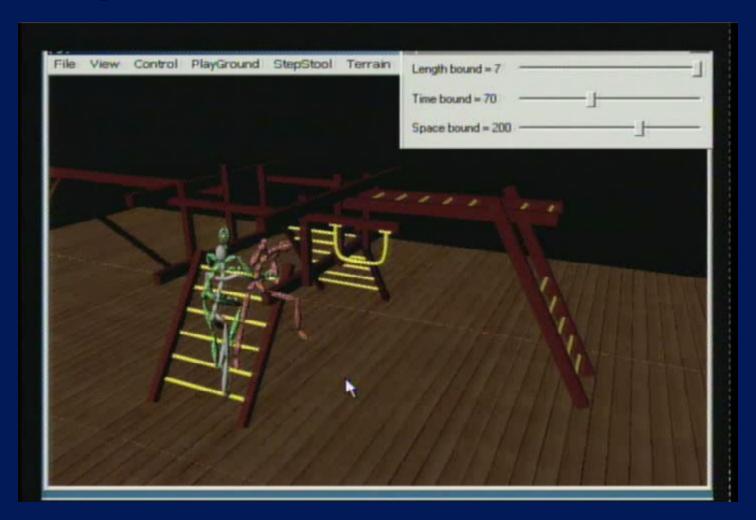
- Provide with several options
- Select among available behaviors



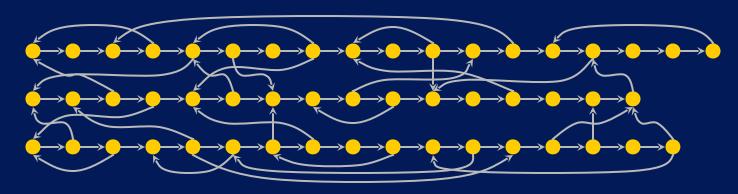
Choice Interface

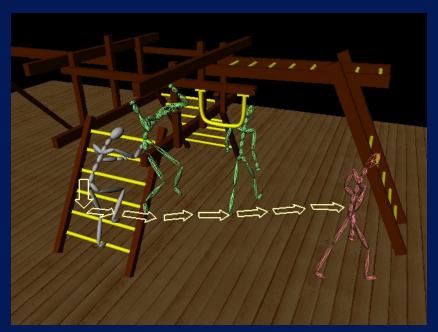


What to Show Space and Time Windows

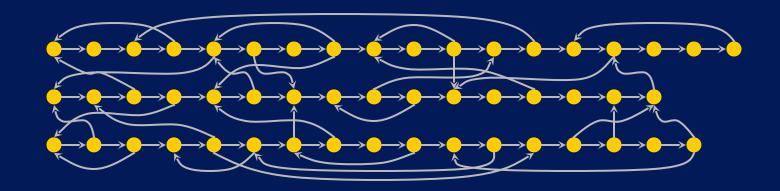


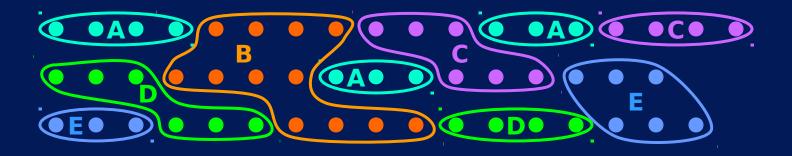
How to Create Choices



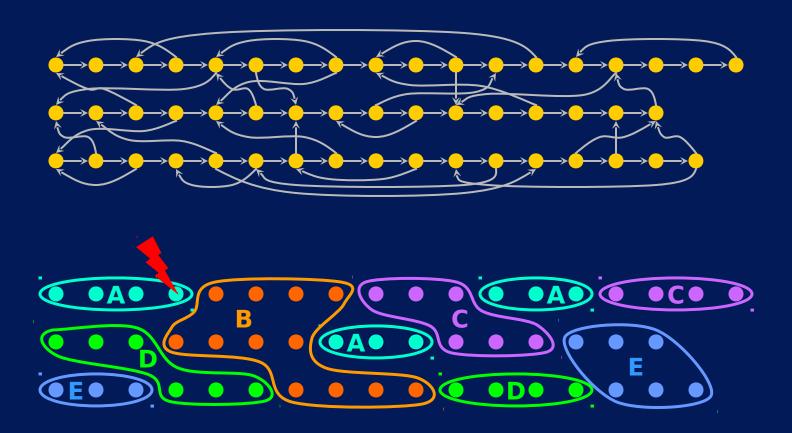


Clustering

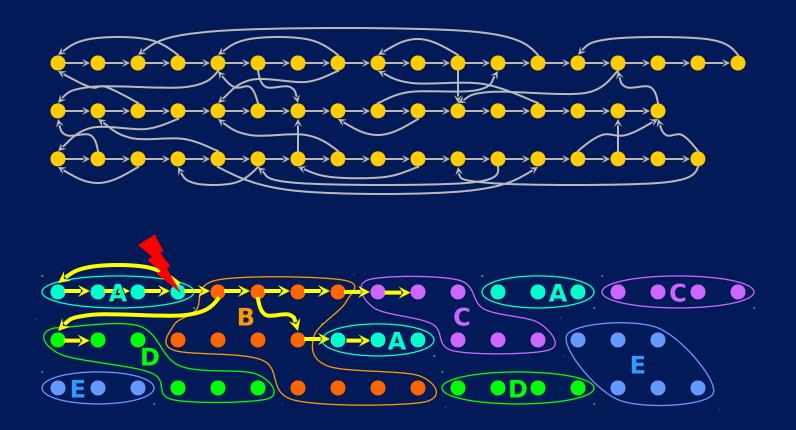




How to Capture Transitions

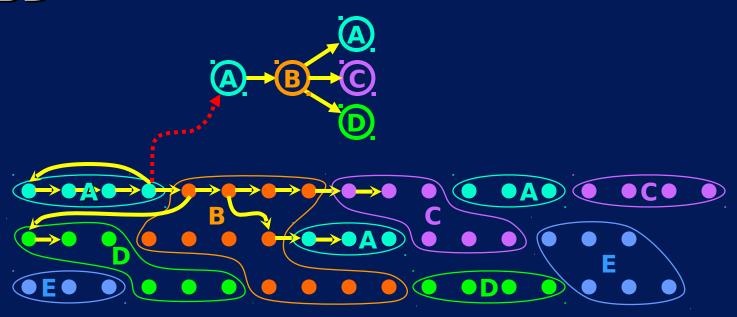


How to Capture Transitions

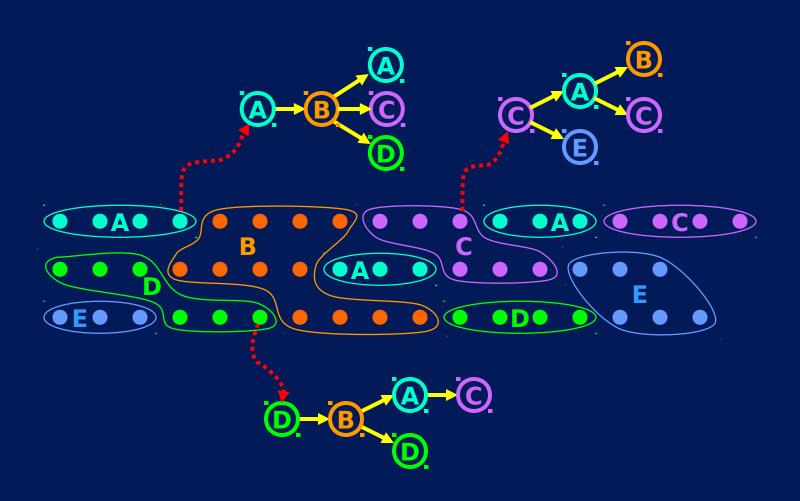


Cluster Tree

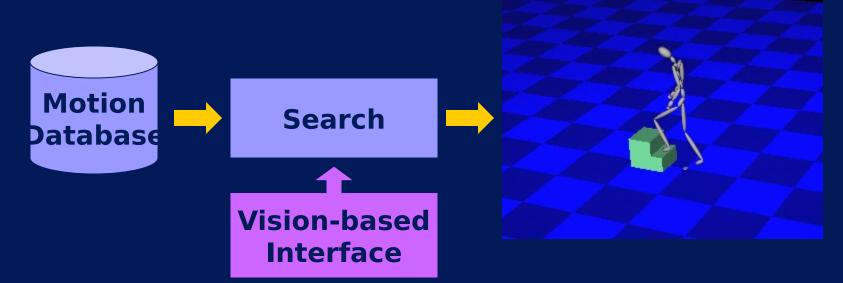
Three possible actions: ABA, ABC, ABD



Cluster Forest

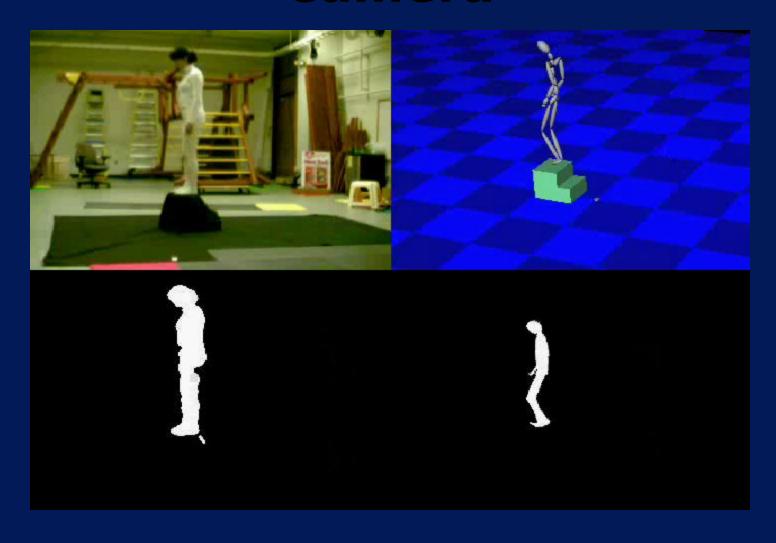


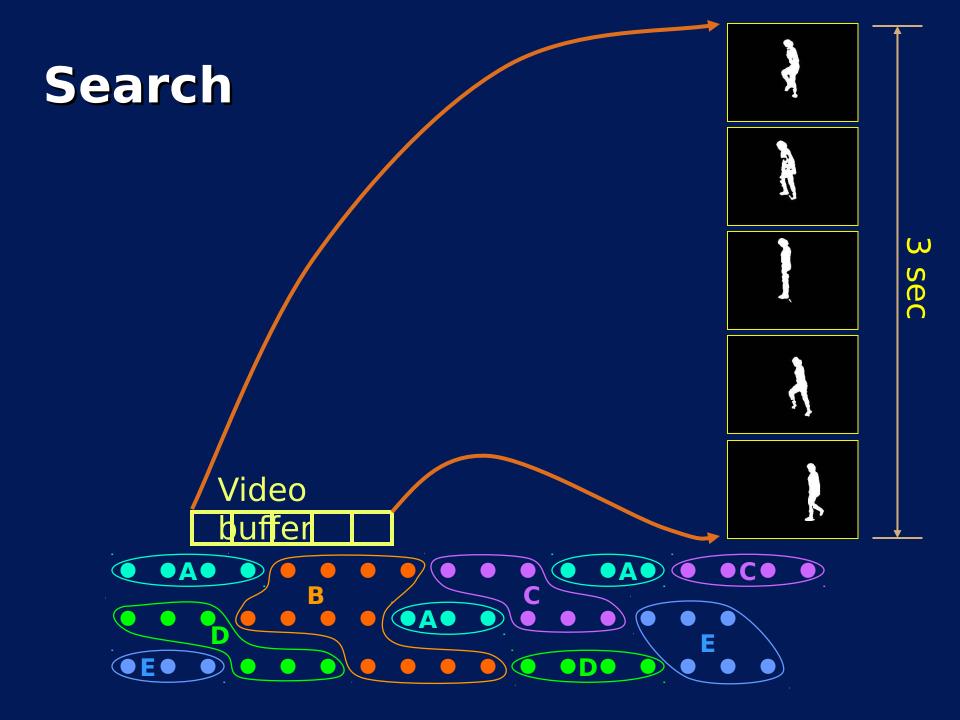
Performance Interface



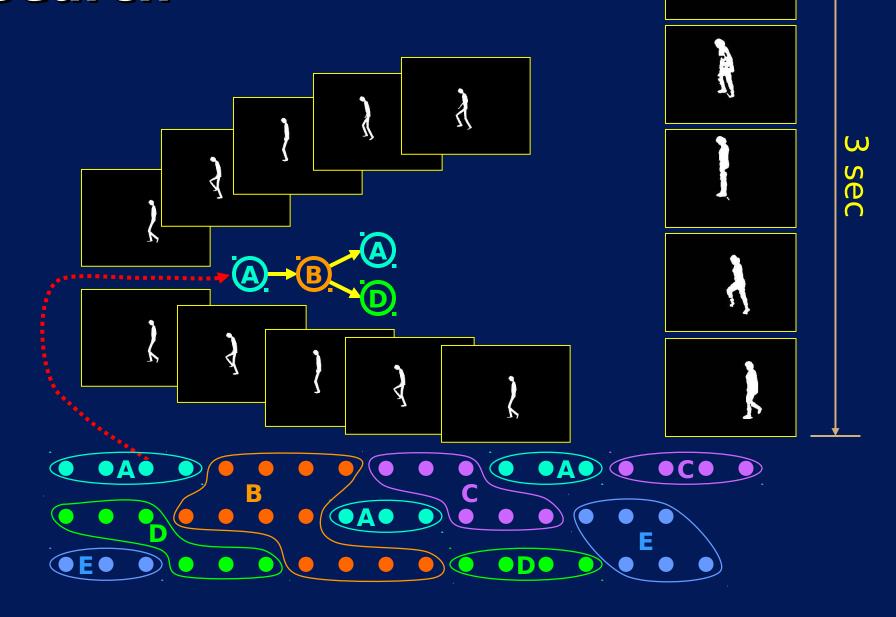


Vision Interface - Single Camera





Search



Summary

Graph representation

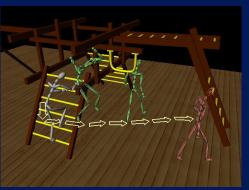
Flexibility in motion

Cluster forest

A map for avatar's behavior

User interfaces







Future Work

Body-relative vs. object-relative

- Assemble objects in new configurations
- Interactions among avatars

Evaluate user interface

User test for effectiveness

Combine with existing techniques

Motion editing and style modifications

Acknowledgements

Thank

- All of our motion capture subjects
- Rory and Justin Macey

Support

NSF

Project web page

http://graphics.snu.ac.kr/~jehee/Avatar/avatar.ht m

Similarity between Frames

| | Our Work | Arikan & Forsyth | Kovar & Gleicher & Pighin |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Joint Angle/Positio n | Angle | Position | Position |
| Pose | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Velocity | 0 | 0 | Implicitly |
| Acceleration | X | Translation Only | Implicitly |

Pruning Transitions

| | Our Work | Arikan & Forsyth | Kovar & Gleicher & Pighin |
|-----------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Contact | 0 | X | X |
| Likelihood | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Similarity | 0 | X | 0 |
| Avoid dead ends | 0 | X | 0 |

Related Work (Character Animation)

| <u> </u> | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Rule-based | Control system | | | | |
| Bruderlin & Calvert 96 Perlin & Goldberg 96 Chi et al. 00 Cassell et al. 01 | Hodgins et al. 95 Wooten and Hodgins 96 Laszlo et al. 96 Faloutsos et al. 01 | | | | |
| Example-based | Probabilistic/Statistical Models | | | | |
| Popovic & Witkin 95 Bruderlin & Willams 95 Unuma et al. 95 Lamouret & van de Panne 96 Rose et al. 97 Wiley & Hahn 97 Gleicher 97, 98, 01 Sun & Mataxas 01 | Bradley & Stuart 97 Pullen & Bregler 00, 02 Tanco & Hilton 00 Brand & Hertzmann 00 Galata & Johnson & Hogg 01 Arikan & Forsyth 02 Kovar & Gleicher & Pighin 02 Li & Wang & Shum 02 (THIS WORK) | | | | |

Related Work (User Interfaces)

Graphical User Interfaces

Performance (Motion capture devices)

Performance (Vision-based)

Bruderlin & Calvert 96 Laszlo et al. 96 Rose et al. 97 Chi et al. 00 Badler et al. 93
Semwal et al. 98
Blumberg 98
Molet et al. 99
"Mocap Boxing"
(Konami)

95
Brand 99
Rosales et al. 01
Ben-Arie et al. 01